

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DIVIDING FENCES ACT 1961

SHIRE OF KENT

FENCING LOCAL LAW 2023

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DIVIDING FENCES ACT 1961

SHIRE OF KENT

FENCING LOCAL LAW 2023

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Dividing Fences Act 1961* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Kent resolved on _____ 2023 to make the following local law.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Kent Fencing Local Law 2023*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Repeal

The *Shire of Kent Local Laws Relating to Fencing* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 2 September 1998, are repealed.

1.4 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.5 Terms used

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires –

adversely affect land has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Building Act 2011*;

applicant means a person who makes an application for a licence under this local law;

AS or AS/NZS means an Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard published by Standards Australia, and available for viewing free of charge at the Shire of Kent Shire Office;

authorised person means a person authorised by the local government to perform any of the functions under this local law and includes the CEO;

barbed wire means a wire or strand of wires having small pieces of sharply pointed wire twisted around it at short intervals;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

cultural and natural resource lot means a lot where a cultural and natural resource use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

dangerous in relation to any fence means –

(a) an electrified fence that does not comply with clause 5.2 or 5.3 of this local law;

(b) a fence containing barbed wire other than a fence constructed and maintained in accordance with this local law;

(c) a fence containing exposed broken glass, asbestos fibre, razor wire, metal spikes or any other potentially harmful projection or material; or

(d) a fence that is likely to collapse or fall, or part of which is likely to collapse or fall, from any cause;

district means the district of the local government;

dividing fence has the meaning given in section 5 of the *Dividing Fences Act 1961*;

electrified fence means a fence carrying or designed to carry an electric charge;

fence means any structure used or functioning as a barrier, other than a retaining wall, irrespective of where it is located and includes a gate or door that separates the road reserve and a lot adjacent to the road reserve;

front boundary means the boundary that separates a thoroughfare and the front of a lot;

front fence means a fence in the front setback area of a lot;

front setback area means the area between the building line of a lot and the front boundary of that lot; measured at a right angle to the front boundary;

general industry lot means a lot where a general industrial use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

height in relation to a fence means the vertical distance between the top of the fence at any point and –

(a) the ground level; or

(b) where the ground levels on each side of the fence are not the same, the higher ground level, immediately below that point;

light industry lot means a lot where a light industrial use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

land includes a house, building, work or structure in or on the land;

licence means a licence, permit or approval issued under this local law;

local government means the Shire of Kent;

local planning scheme means a local planning scheme and includes any structure plan adopted or approved by the local government made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

lot means a defined portion of land depicted on a plan or diagram available from, or deposited with, the Western Australian Land Information Authority and for which a separate Crown grant or certificate of title has been or can be issued and includes a strata lot;

masonry includes stone, concrete, brick or other solid material;

mixed use lot means a lot where mixed use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

natural ground level, in relation to a development, means –

(a) the level approved, for the purposes of the development, by the local government, under a local planning scheme; or

(b) in any other case, the level that existed immediately before the commencement of the development (including any site works);

notice of breach means a notice referred to in clause 8.1;

occupier has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*;

owner has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*;

razor wire means a coiled strong wire with pieces of sharp cutting edges set across it at close intervals;

repair has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the *Dividing Fences Act 1961*;

residential lot means a lot where a residential use –

(a) or may be permitted under a local planning scheme;

(b) or will be the predominant use of the lot; and

(c) includes a mixed use lot having a predominantly residential land use in the opinion of an authorised person

retaining wall means any structure that prevents the movement of soil in order to allow ground levels of different elevations to exist adjacent to one another;

rural lot means a lot where a rural use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

rural residential lot means a lot where a rural residential use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

rural smallholding use means a lot where a rural smallholding use –

(a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and

(b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

Schedule means a Schedule to this local law;

secondary frontage in the case of a lot that has a frontage and access to more than one thoroughfare, means the longer or the longest of the boundaries that separates the lot from the thoroughfare;

set fee means a fee determined by the local government in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*;

special use lot means a lot where a special use use –

- (a) is or may be permitted under a local planning scheme; and
- (b) is or will be the predominant use of the lot;

sufficient fence means a fence described in clause 2.2 or 2.3;

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, but does not include a private thoroughfare that is not under the management or control of the local government;

townsite means the following townsites constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997* –

- (a) Nyabing; and
- (b) Pingrup;

visually permeable in reference to a wall, gate, door, screen or fence that the vertical surface when viewed directly from the street or other public space has –

- (a) continuous vertical or horizontal gaps of 50mm or greater width occupying not less than one third of the total surface area;
- (b) continuous vertical or horizontal gaps less than 50mm in width, occupying at least one half of the total surface area in aggregate; or
- (c) a surface offering equal or lesser obstruction to view; and

watercourse means a river, stream or creek in which water flows in a natural channel, whether permanently or intermittently.

1.6 Requirements of planning legislation and local planning scheme

Nothing within this local law affects any provision of –

- (a) the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, or any regulations or orders made under that Act; or
- (b) a local planning scheme.

1.7 Requirements of Building Act 2011

Nothing in this local law affects a provision in any written law in respect of a building permit for a fence.

1.8 Transitional provision

A dividing fence or fence lawfully constructed prior to this local law coming into operation constitutes a sufficient fence.

PART 2 - SUFFICIENT FENCES

2.1 Sufficient fences – requirement

Subject to clause 2.4, a person shall not construct or alter a dividing fence that does not satisfy the requirements of a sufficient fence.

2.2 Sufficient fences – generally

(1) Subject to clauses 2.3 and 2.4, a sufficient fence –

- (a) on a residential lot a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with Schedule 1;
- (b) on a general industry lot or light industry lot is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with Schedule 2; and
- (c) on a rural lot, rural residential lot or rural smallholding lot is a dividing fence constructed and maintained in accordance with Schedule 3.

(2) Where, on a mixed use lot the use or intended use, as determined by an authorised person, is predominantly –

- (a) residential use, fencing shall comply with the requirements of a residential lot; and
- (b) non-residential use, fencing shall comply with the requirements of a general industry or light industry lot.

(3) On a cultural and natural resource use lot or a special use lot, the requirements shall be determined by an authorised person –

- (a) within a townsite, fencing shall comply where the use is aligned and consistent with –
 - (i) residential use, the requirements of a residential lot; and
 - (ii) other than-residential use, the requirements of a general industry or light industry lot.
- (b) outside a townsite, fencing shall comply where the use is aligned and consistent with –
 - (i) rural, rural residential or rural smallholding use, the requirements of a rural lot, rural residential lot or rural smallholding lot; and
 - (ii) other than as rural, rural residential or rural smallholding use, the requirements as general industry, light industry lot, rural lot, rural residential lot or rural smallholding lot.

2.3 Sufficient fences – between lots having different requirements

Subject to clause 2.4, where a fence is constructed on or near the boundary between –

- (a) a residential lot and a lot zoned for any other purpose, a sufficient fence is a fence constructed and maintained in accordance with Schedule 1;
- (b) a general industry or light industry, and a rural or rural residential lot, a sufficient fence is a fence constructed and maintained in accordance with Schedule 2; and
- (c) a rural lot and a rural residential lot, a sufficient fence is a fence constructed and maintained in accordance to the requirements of Schedule 3.

2.4 General discretion of the local government

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3, and subject to Part 6, an authorised person may issue a licence for the construction or repair of a dividing fence that is not a sufficient fence where all of the owners of the lots adjoining the fence give written consent for a licence for that purpose.
- (2) An agreement in respect of a dangerous fence is taken not to be an agreement between owners of adjoining properties for the purposes of subclause (1).

PART 3 - FENCING GENERALLY

3.1 Fences within front setback areas

A person shall not construct a fence more than 1200mm in height, within the front setback area of a residential lot without a licence.

3.2 Fences on secondary frontages

Subject to clauses 3.1 and 3.3 a person shall not construct or maintain a fence on any secondary frontage of a residential lot unless the fence is a sufficient fence.

3.3 Sightlines at vehicle access point

- (1) Fences are to be truncated or reduced to a height not more than 750mm, within 1500mm where walls, fences and other structures adjoin vehicle access points where a driveway meets a thoroughfare and where two thoroughfares intersect.
- (2) The provision of subclause (1) shall not apply to a visually permeable fence that does not obscure the lines of vision of a motorist using the driveway for access to a thoroughfare.

3.4 Obstruction of watercourse

No person shall construct a fence of impervious material in any place, position or location where it will, or is likely to, act as a barrier to or restrict the flow of a watercourse.

3.5 Gates or doors in fences

A person shall not construct a gate or door in a fence that –

- (a) encroaches into or over any other land; or
- (b) opens by sliding parallel to the fence on the outside of the fence.

3.6 Retaining walls

A person shall not construct a retaining wall exceeding 500mm in height unless a building permit has been granted under section 20 of the *Building Act 2011*.

3.7 Masonry fences and walls

A person shall not construct or a wall or fence exceeding 750mm in height constructed or partially constructed of masonry unless a building permit has been granted under section 20 of the *Building Act 2011*.

3.8 Alteration of ground levels

- (1) A person shall not alter the natural ground level of land on or within 1000mm of the boundary of a lot, whether by removing soil or bringing onto the land any fill of any kind, by more than 500mm without a licence.
- (2) A fence constructed of corrugated fibre-reinforced pressed cement shall not have more than 150mm difference in the ground levels on each side of the fence.
- (3) Where land has been filled or retained to a height of more than 500mm above natural ground level at or within 1000mm of a boundary of a lot, a person shall only construct a dividing fence that is a sufficient fence on the said filled land or retaining wall if the person produces to an authorised person the written consent of the owners of the adjoining lot.

3.9 Maintenance of fences

- (1) An owner or occupier of a lot on which a fence is constructed shall maintain the fence in good condition so as to prevent it from becoming damaged, dangerous, dilapidated or unsightly.
- (2) Where in the opinion of an authorised person, a fence is in a state of disrepair or is dangerous or is otherwise in breach of a provision of this local law, an authorised person may give a notice of breach under clause 8.1 to the owner or occupier of the lot on which the fence is constructed.

3.10 Fences across rights-of-way, public access ways or thoroughfares

A person shall not construct, place or maintain a fence or obstruction across any right-of-way, public access way or thoroughfare without the approval of the local government in accordance with regulation 9 of the *Local Government (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 1996*.

PART 4 - FENCING MATERIALS

4.1 Prohibited materials

A person shall not construct, maintain or allow to remain a fence that is comprised, in whole or in part of spikes, broken glass, jagged materials, barbed wire, razor wire, asbestos or any other dangerous material except to the extent provided for in Part 5.

4.2 Pre-used fencing materials

- (1) A person shall not construct or maintain a dividing fence from pre-used materials without a licence issued by an authorised person.
- (2) Where a licence is issued for the use of pre-used materials, the materials shall be structurally fit for the purpose, and comply with any conditions imposed by an authorised person.
- (3) Conditions for use of pre-used fencing materials may include but are not limited to –
 - (a) painting;
 - (b) treatment;
 - (c) specific use or placement; and
 - (d) upgrading.

PART 5 - RESTRICTED FENCING

5.1 Barbed wire fencing

- (1) An owner or occupier of a residential lot shall not affix or allow to remain any barbed wire on any fence bounding that lot.
- (2) An owner or occupier of a rural or rural residential lot shall not place or affix barbed wire upon a fence on that lot where the fence is adjacent to a thoroughfare or other public place unless the barbed wire is fixed to the side of the fence posts furthest from the thoroughfare or other public place.
- (3) An owner or occupier of a general industry or light industry lot shall not construct or affix to any fence

bounding that lot any barbed wire unless –

- (a) the wire or material are attached on posts vertically or at an angle of 45 degrees; and
 - (b) the bottom row of wire or other materials is not less than 2000mm above the ground level.
- (4) If the posts that carry the barbed wire or other materials referred to in subclause (3) are angled towards the outside of the lot bounded by the fence, the face of the fence shall be set back from the lot boundary a sufficient distance to ensure that the angled posts, barbed wire or other materials do not encroach onto or over adjoining land.

5.2 Electrified fencing for animal control

- (1) An owner or occupier of a lot shall not construct or use an electrified fence on that lot without first obtaining a licence.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a licence is not required for an electrified fence that is –
 - (a) constructed on a rural or rural residential lot;
 - (b) for the purpose of animal control;
 - (c) installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and
 - (d) not the dividing fence with a residential lot.
- (3) Notwithstanding subclause (2)(a) to (c), the local government may by written notice require an electrified fence to be removed where it is a dividing fence with an adjoining property having different requirements.

5.3 Electrified fencing for security

- (1) An electrified fence for the purpose of security shall not be present on a lot unless it complies with *AS/NZS 3016:2002 Electrical Installations – Electric Security Fences*.
- (2) A licence to have and use an electrified fence for the purpose of security shall not be issued –
 - (a) on a residential lot or that portion of a fence adjoining a residential lot;
 - (b) on any other lot in a townsite without the approval of Council;
 - (c) on a lot outside a townsite without the approval of the local government; and
 - (d) unless provision is made so as to enable the fence to be rendered inoperable during the hours of business operations, if any, on the lot where it is constructed.

5.4 Razor wire fencing

- (1) An owner or occupier of a lot shall not construct a fence wholly or partly of razor wire on that lot without first obtaining a licence under subclause (2).
- (2) A licence to have a fence constructed wholly or partly of razor wire shall not be issued –
 - (a) in respect of a lot that is a residential lot or that portion of a fence adjoining a residential lot;
 - (b) if the fence is within 3000mm of the boundary of the lot; or
 - (c) where any razor wire used in the construction of the fence is less than 2000mm or more than 2400mm above the ground level.

PART 6 - LICENCES

6.1 Application for a licence

- (1) An owner of a lot may apply to the local government for a licence under this Part.
- (2) An application for a licence under this local law shall –
 - (a) provide all necessary documentation and information required for a decision;
 - (b) provide two copies of a plan and specifications of the proposed;
 - (c) engineering certification of structural or electrical engineering specifications, if required;
 - (d) be signed by the owner of the lot;
 - (e) be forwarded to the local government together with any set fee; and
 - (f) be in the form determined by the local government from time to time.
- (3) An authorised person may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a licence.

6.2 Determination of an application

- (1) An authorised person may refuse to consider an application that does not comply with clause 6.1.

- (2) An authorised person may—
 - (a) approve an application;
 - (b) approve an application subject to conditions as the authorised person sees fit; or
 - (c) refuse an application.
- (3) In determining whether to issue a licence, an authorised person may consider, in addition to any other matter authorised to consider, whether the construction or retention of the fence would have an adversely affect land or impact on —
 - (a) the safe or convenient use of any land;
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person; or
 - (c) the visual amenity of the streetscape or neighbouring properties.
- (4) An authorised person may by written notice amend a condition imposed under subclause (2)(b).
- (5) An amendment under subclause (4) is effective from the date specified in the notice.
- (6) If an authorised person approves an application, a written licence and any conditions applied is to be given to the applicant.
- (7) If an authorised person refuses to approve an application, written notice of that refusal and the reasons for the decision is to be given to the applicant.

6.3 Compliance with licence issued

Where a licence is issued under clause 6.2, the applicant and the owner or occupier of the lot to which the licence relates, shall comply with the terms and any conditions of that licence.

6.4 Revocation of a licence

An authorised person may revoke a licence if —

- (a) the owner or occupier requests an authorised person to do so;
- (b) the fence to which the licence relates has been demolished and is not rebuilt for a period of 6 months;
- (c) the circumstances have changed in such a way that a licence for the fence could no longer be granted under thisp local law;
- (d) the owner or occupier fails to comply with a condition of the licence or breaches a provision of this local law in respect of the fence; or
- (e) the owner or occupier fails to comply with a notice of breach issued under clause 8.1.

6.5 Duration of a licence

- (1) Unless otherwise stated in the licence, a licence granted under this local law transfers with the lot to which it relates and is deemed to transfer to each successive owner or occupier of that lot.
- (2) Where a licence is transferred under subclause (1), the successive owner or occupier may apply to an authorised person for written confirmation of this transfer.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, a licence granted under this local law may be relied upon by any subsequent owner or occupier of the lot, and may be enforced against them by the local government.

6.6 False or misleading statement

A person shall not make a false or misleading statement in connection with any application, requirement or request under this local law.

PART 7 - OBJECTIONS AND REVIEW

7.1 Objections and review

Division 1 of Part 9 of the *Local Government Act 1995* applies to a decision under this local law to —

- (a) refuse an application for a licence;
- (b) impose or vary a condition of a licence; or
- (c) revoke a licence.

PART 8 - ENFORCEMENT

8.1 Notices of breach

- (1) Where a breach of any provision of this local law has occurred in relation to a fence on a lot, an authorised person may give a notice of breach in writing to the owner or occupier of that lot.
- (2) A notice of breach shall –
 - (a) specify the provision of this local law that has been breached;
 - (b) specify the particulars of the breach; and
 - (c) state that the owner or occupier is required to remedy the breach within the time specified in the notice.
- (3) An owner or occupier given a notice of breach shall comply with the terms of the notice and remedy the breach within the time specified in the notice.
- (4) Should an owner or occupier fail to comply with a notice, an authorised person may enter upon the lot to which the notice relates and remedy the breach, and may recover the expenses of doing so from the owner or occupier of the lot, as the case may be, in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (5) The provisions of this clause are subject to section 3.25 and item 12 of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- (6) This local law is subject to sections 3.25 and 3.27 and Schedules 3.1 and 3.2 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and any power of entry exercised by the local government under this local law is subject to Part 3, Division 3, Subdivision 3 of the Act.

8.2 Offences and penalties

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything that under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) Any person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

8.3 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 4 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- (2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 4.

8.4 Form of notices

For the purposes of this local law –

- (a) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995* is to be in the form of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and
- (b) the form of the withdrawal of infringement notice referred to in section 9.20 of the *Local Government Act 1995* is to be in the form of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

Schedule 1 – Sufficient fence for residential lots

[Clause 2.2(1)(a)]

1. On a residential lots a sufficient fence is a dividing fence that –
 - (a) is constructed of –
 - (i) corrugated fibre-reinforced pressed cement sheeting;
 - (ii) timber pickets or post and rail;
 - (iii) brick, stone or concrete;
 - (iv) factory coloured sheet metal post and panelled fence; or
 - (v) any combination of the materials described in paragraphs (i) to (iv);
 - (b) in the case of a front fence –
 - (i) is not more than 1200mm in height; or
 - (ii) is between 1200mm and 1800mm in height; and is visually permeable fence above

1200mm;

- (c) in the case of a side boundary fence forward of the building setback line, a fence that –
 - (i) uniformly slopes down from not more than 1800mm to not more than 1200mm in height;
 - (ii) over a maximum distance of 1500mm from the start of the front setback area from the building to the front of the lot; and
 - (d) in the case of any other dividing fence, the fence is between 1750mm and 1850mm in height, and to which an extension of lattice or other permeable material as agreed between the owner or occupiers of adjoining properties parties may be added so that the total height of the fence is a maximum of 2100mm.
2. The fence shall not adversely affect land or impact on –
- (a) the safe or convenient use of any land;
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person; or
 - (c) the visual amenity of the streetscape or neighbouring properties.

Schedule 3 – Sufficient fence for general industry and light industry lots

[Clause 2.2(1)(b)]

1. On a commercial or industrial lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence that –
- (a) is constructed in accordance with Schedule 1; or
 - (b) is constructed of –
 - (i) galvanised or PVC coated link mesh, that is no higher than 2000mm unless it is topped with up to 3 strands of plain or barbed wire;
 - (ii) fibre reinforced cement sheets;
 - (iii) painted or galvanized steel or aluminium sheeting;
 - (iv) factory coloured sheet metal post and panelled fence;
 - (v) timber, brick, stone or concrete; or
 - (vi) any combination of the materials described in paragraphs (i)-(v);
 - (c) in the case of a front fence –
 - (i) is not more than 1200mm in height; or
 - (ii) is more than 1200mm but not higher than 2000mm unless topped with up to 3 strands of plain or barbed wire to not more than 2400mm in height; and is visually permeable above 1200mm;
 - (d) in the case of a side boundary fence forward of the building setback line, a fence that –
 - (i) uniformly slopes down from no more than 2000mm to no more than 1200mm in height; and
 - (ii) over a maximum distance of 1500mm from the start of the front setback area from the building to the front of the lot; and
 - (e) in the case of any other dividing fence, the fence is no more than 2400mm in height, including not more than three strands of plain or barbed wire.
2. Upon application, an authorised person may issue a licence varying clause 1(c), and may impose conditions.
3. The fence shall not adversely affect land or impact on –
- (a) the safe or convenient use of any land;
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person; or
 - (c) the visual amenity of the streetscape or neighbouring properties.

Schedule 3 – Sufficient fence for rural or rural residential lots

[Clause 2.2(1)(c)]

1. On a rural or rural residential lot, a sufficient fence is a dividing fence that is at least 1200mm in height so as to prevent stock passing through and –
 - (a) in the case of a non-electrified fence, is of –
 - (i) post and wire construction with at least five wires, with the lower wires spaced closer together than the higher wires and each wire connected to posts in all cases; or
 - (ii) post and rail construction, with at least three rails connected to posts in all cases; and
 - (b) in the case of an electrified fence, constructed in accordance with clause 5.2(2) or clause 5.3 as the case may be.
2. The fence shall not adversely affect land or impact on –
 - (a) the safe or convenient use of any land;
 - (b) the safety or convenience of any person; or
 - (c) the visual amenity of the streetscape or neighbouring properties.

Schedule 4 – Prescribed offences

[Clause 8.3(1)]

Item	Clause	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$
1	2.1	Construction or alteration of a dividing fence on a lot that is not a sufficient fence without a licence	200
2	3.1	Construction of a non-compliant fence within front setback area without a licence	200
3	3.2	Construction or maintenance of a non-compliant fence in a secondary setback area without a licence	200
4	3.3	Construction of a non-compliant fence, wall or other structure at a vehicle access point	200
5	3.4	Obstruction of a watercourse	200
6	3.5	Construction of a gate or fence encroaching over other land	200
7	3.6	Construction of a retaining wall more than 500mm in height without a building permit	500
8	3.7	Construction of a masonry wall or fence more than 750mm in height without a building permit	200
9	3.8(1)	Alteration of natural ground levels without a licence	500
10	3.8(2)	Construction of a corrugated fibre-reinforced pressed cement fence with more than 150m difference in ground levels on each side	200
11	3.8(3)	Construction of a fence or retaining wall more than 500mm in height within 1000mm of a boundary without written consent of adjoining owners	200
12	3.9(1)	Failure to maintain fence in good condition	200
13	3.10	Construction or maintenance of a fence across right-of-way etc. without approval	500
14	4.1	Use of prohibited materials in a fence	500
15	4.2(1)	Use of pre-used fencing materials without a licence	200
16	5.1(1)	Using or allowing to remain barbed wire on a residential lot	200
17	5.1(2)	Non-compliant use of barbed wire on a rural or rural residential lot	200

18	5.1(3)	Non-compliant use of barbed wire on a general industry or light industry lot	200
19	5.1(4)	Encroachment of barbed wire on a general industry or light industry lot over other land	500
20	5.2(1)	Construction of an electrified fence for the purposes of animal control without a licence	200
21	5.3(1)	Construction of a non-compliant electrified fence for the purposes of security	500
22	5.3(2)	Construction of an electrified fence for the purposes of security without a licence	500
23	5.4(1)	Construction of a razor wire fence without a licence	500
24	6.3	Failure to comply with conditions of a licence for fence	500
25	6.6	Making a false or misleading statement	500
26	8.1(3)	Failure to comply with notice of breach in relation to Part 5 – Restricted Fencing	500
27	8.1(3)	Failure to comply with notice of breach in relation to all matters other than Part 5 – Restricted Fencing	200
28	8.2(1)	Other offences not specified	200

Dated this _____ 2023

The Common Seal of the Shire of Kent was affixed by authority of a resolution of Council in the presence of
 –

Scott CROSBY, President.

Adam SEILER, Chief Executive Officer.